

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 349.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1802.

[Vol. XVI.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

I SHALL attend on the twenty-second day of December next with the Commissioners appointed by the county court of Scott, at Wm. Shannon's improvement, on South Elkhorn; in order to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting said Shannon's pre-emption of 200 acres; and do such other things as may be thought necessary, according to law.

HUGH SHANNON.

Nov. 25th, 1802. \*3t

TAKEN up by Robert Downs, in Montgomery county, on Slate creek, one BLACK MARE, & YOUNG COLT; the mare in low order, some fiddle spots, her left hind foot white, no brand perceivable, about thirteen hands high, about seven years old; the mare and colt appraised to 30 dollars before me,

Jacob Coon.

August 4th, 1802.

## FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,  
2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Bruh creek and Hinkton, near Millerburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York. The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for  
Robt. & John Watts.

30th Oct. 1802.

## ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

### 200 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a robbery has been committed on the mail, on its passage from Frankfort, in the state of Kentucky, towards Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and a reward of 100 dollars offered by the Postmaster at Frankfort, in behalf of the Postmaster General, for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who perpetrated it. Now be it known that by virtue of the power vested in the Postmaster general by an act of the Congress of the United States, I do hereby confirm and ratify the act of the Postmaster at Frankfort, and do offer an additional reward of 100 dollars for the recovery of the mail at the same time that the offender is apprehended and convicted of the crime, or 100 dollars for the recovery of the mail alone.

GIDEON GRANGER,

Postmaster General.  
General Post Office, Washington  
City, November 16 1802.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Mason County 1st.

October term 1802.

Samuel Smith, complainant,

Against

William Wood, Simon Kenton and } Defendants.

Others, }

## IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Simon Kenton, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to appear and file his answer, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, on motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on the first day of the next April term, in person, or by some attorney of said court, and file his answer to the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be advertised for two months successively in some public authorized paper, and that another be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Washington, and a third posted at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in said town, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle

Thos. Marshall Jun. c.m.c.

Wanted,  
AN APPRENTICE  
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.  
Apply to the Printer hereof.

## LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,

September Term, 1802.

William Gift, John Kay, executors, and Margaret Gatewood, executrix of Andrew Gatewood deceased, } Compls.

Against  
Richard Taylor, executor, & Sarah Beard, William Beard, Joseph Beard, Robert I. Beard, and Charles McGowan heirs & devisees of John Campbell deceased, & James Sullivan & Alexander Robinson, } Def'ts.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert L. Beard, having failed to enter his appearance here in agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants' bill: that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle

THOS. BODLEY, C.L.D.C.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District Court 1st.

September term, 1802.

John Wilkins, complainant,

Against

John P. Duvall, & Alexander } Defendants.

der Scott, }

## IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the order of publication heretofore made in this cause has not been duly published, and the defendant Alexander Scott, still appearing not to be an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and still failing to appear and answer the complainant's bill, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that he appear here on the third day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house in Mason county, and that this order be published at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle

FRANCIS TAYLOR, CLK.

## MILITARY LANDS.

### FOR SALE,

1000 Acres of Military Land on Cumberland River, including the Big Eddie creek on both sides, and adjoining the tract on which the Seat of Justice for Lexington county is established, known by the name of Eddieville. Also, 10000 acres on Tradewater.

The above lands were entered, surveyed, and patented in the name of Whitehead Coleman, of the Virginia Continental Line, and are said to be of the first quality in that part of the country, both as to soil and situation—Reference may be had to the office of Col. Richd. C. Anderson, who located and surveyed them.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

\* \* \* If the above lands are not sold before the 1st day of January 1803, they will be leased on certain terms—Apply as above.

TAKEN up by Christopher Musclemas,

on Rayce creek, Harrison county,

A BAY MARE,

10 years old, branded CD on the near buttock, her hind feet and legs white, 14 hands high, a blaze face; appraised to 131. 10s.

October 4th 1802. Given under my hand this 21st day of December 1802.

CHAS. KELSO.

## ROUND TEXT COPIES,

May be had at this Office,

Price 2/3.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, the second edition of

WILSON'S GRAMMAR,

Revised and Corrected.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

### STOP THIEF.

SUPPOSED to have been stolen from the railing at doctor S. Brown's apothecary's shop, in Lexington, on the night of the 1st inst.

### A SORREL HORSE.

Fourteen hands 2 1-2 inches high, 12 years old, trots and paces, shod before, has a small star in his forehead, his right hind foot white, no brand recollected, with a new fiddle and a green fiddle-cloth with yellow binding, plated stirrups, also plated curb bridle-bit, one pair reins in it much worn. Also, at the same time and place, another

### SORREL HORSE,

Fourteen hands 3 inches high, 4 years old, trots and paces, a star in his forehead, his legs lately trimmed, his tail has been nicked, half worn fiddle, double reined bridle, plated bits, martingale with plated hooks; one buckle to the collar.

The above reward will be paid for the two horses and the fiddles, or TEN DOLLARS for each of them and reasonable charges by

WM. ALLEN and

THOS. CARR.

Lexington, Oct. 25th, 1802. tf

## TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT

WILL BE GIVEN.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the plantation of Andy Gatewood, two miles from Lexington, on the road to Higbee's mill, a quantity of Hay, a flock of Horses, Mares and Colts, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, a yoke of Oxen, household and Kitchen Furniture, and plantation Utensils, and a number of enumerated articles too tedious to insert—together with six or seven hogheads of three years old excellent good Tobacco—Also a number of Negroes to be hired for one year. Cash will be expected from those who do not purchase to the amount of thirty shillings.—The sale to begin at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 22d of December, if the weather will permit, if not, on the next fair day, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Bond with approved security will be required.

JOHN KAY, Trustee for

MARGARET CRAIG.

November 29th, 1802. 4W

## NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DR. SAMUEL BROWN, for medical services, will please to call on me, in Lexington, and either pay off their accounts, or give due bills.—Dr. Brown being determined to have a final settlement of all his accounts, hopes that those who do not find it convenient at present to make payment, will not hesitate to give their obligations.

THOS. C. DAVIS.

Dec. 7th, 1802.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove from this State, offers for sale, his tract of

### LAND,

Whereon he now lives, containing 700 acres; situate on Dick's river, in Lincoln county, on the road leading from Lexington to the Crab Orchard, three miles from the latter, well known by the name of the Stone House; an excellent stand for a tavern, having good and convenient buildings for said purpose; a water grist mill and horse mill, both new; with a good distillery. Also a part of a new discovery of SALT WATER, on another tract of land now occupied.—The first mentioned tract of land has about 100 acres under cultivation, some meadow ground improved, of which the said tract has a considerable proportion. Also 500 acres of LAND, on Station Camp creek, near the Blue Lick. He flatters himself that he will give the greatest bargains that have been sold in the State. Some Negroes, Merchandise, and a small proportion of Cattle, will be expected in payment.

DANIEL OWSLEY

December 1, 1802. \*3w

## NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania University, are requested to meet on Wednesday the 29th instant, precisely at ten o'clock A. M.—By order of

JAMES CRAWFORD, Ch. P. T.

December 13, 1802.

## ALEXANDER PARKER & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment,

Irish Linens,  
Worked Hosiery,  
Coarse Mullins,  
Mullin Shawls,  
Black Bombazettes,  
Hyson and } TEAS,  
Imperial }  
M.deira,  
Sherry, and } WINES,  
London Particular }  
4-4 proof French Brandy,  
Mustard in bottles,  
Alspice,  
Nutmegs,  
Cinnamon,  
Cloves and Mace,  
Spirits of Turpentine and Turpentine Varnish,  
Copiers and Glue,  
1-2 pint and quart Tumblers,  
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glaze,  
14 by 14 & 10 by 20 Coach Glaze,  
Gallon,  
Half-Gallon and } BOTTLES,  
Quart  
Queen's Ware,  
Dishes assorted,  
Vegetable and Sauce do. do.  
Plates, assorted,  
China Cups and Saucers,  
White and Enamelled Queen's Ware do. assorted,  
Enamelled Teapots and Sugar Dishes,  
Bowls and Mugs,  
Cotton and Wool Cards assorted,  
Sheet Copper, Brads, and Iron,  
Millington and German Steel,  
Mill and Crockett Saws.

BOOKS,  
Jacob's Law Dictionary,  
Sheridan's & Entick's Dictionaries,  
Young's Latin do.  
Guthrie's Grammar,  
Ferguson's Astronomy & Lectures,  
Vattel's Law of Nations,  
Duncan's Logic,  
Scott's Lessons,  
Columbian Orator,  
American Selection & Preceptor,  
Gibson's Surveying,  
Staunton's Embody,  
Clarke's Homer and Virgil,  
Greek Testaments,  
School-masters Assistant,  
Bibles,  
Testaments,  
Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash Country Linen, Linsey and Hemp.  
Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1802.  
N.B. Have on hand a large quantity of Mixed and Drab Plains, Haltheicks, and Coatings, which will be sold very low by wholesale or retail.

## WILL BE SOLD,

On the first day of January, 1803, on the plantation of Charles M'Kinny deceased, whereon Rainey M'Kinny now lives, in the county of Mercer,

### ONE STUDD HORSE,

By the name of Comet, or more generally known by M'Kinny Roan; also HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, HOUSE-HOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, NEGROES, FARMING UTENSILS,

And other Articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, by giving bond and approved security for all sums above twenty shillings. Due attendance will be given, by me,

RAINY M'KINNY, Ex'or.

December 7, 1802. 3P

THE Members of the LEXINGTON LODGE No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room, on the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion, which the Citizens are invited to attend.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Sec.  
December 13, 1802.

BLANK DEEDS,  
For Sale at this Office.



THOMAS PAINE,  
To the Citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE SECOND.

As the affairs of the country to which I am returned, are of more importance to the world, and to me, than that I have been able to do it, through the new world the old must be regenerated. If regenerated at all I shall not take up the time of the reader with accounts of scenes that have passed in France, that have been the subject of number and horror to relate, but come at once to the circumstances in which I find America on my arrival.

Fourteen years and something more have produced a change, at least among a part of the people, and I am sure that it is a part or hear of thousands of my former connections who are men of the same principles and friendships as when I left them. But a different race, and of a different generation, assuming the name of *Federalist*, a name that describes no character of principle good or bad, and may equally be applied to either, has been set up with the rapacity of a murderer, and like a murderer is withering on its toilsome task. Are those then *Federalist* to support the liberties of their country or to overturn them? To add to its fair name or riot to its foul? The name contains no defined idea. It is like John Adams's definition of a republic in his letter to Mr. Wythe of Virginia. It is, says he, an empire of laws and not of men. But laws may be the will of a few, and of a few laws may be the will of all governments, or the work of all tyrannies. But John Adams is a man of paradoxical *hardies*, and consequently of a bewildered mind. He wrote a pamphlet, *On the Rights of the American Colonies*, and the principles of it are an attack upon him. But the book is defended to the point of forgetfulness, and the best fortune that can attend its author is to follow its fate. John was not born for immortality. But to return to *Federalism*.

In the history of parties & the names they assume, it often happens, that they fight by the direct contrary principles with which they profess to begin, and thus it has happened with *Federalism*.

During the time of the old congress, and prior to the establishment of the new government, the continental belt was too loosely buckled. The several states were united in name, but not in fact, and that nominal union had neither centre nor circle. The laws of the states were not uniform, and sometimes opposed to one another. There was no common defence, and no common protection, and no common confidence in a point to rely on. The confederation of the states was, in reality, a confederation of Pelahs Weiblers who held a *Priggen* flag, and not a *happ* one.

If then by *Federalism* it is to be understood, one who was for combining the unity of a general government, operating upon the same basis in all matters that embraced the common interest, and to which the authority of the states was to be subordinate, for the purpose of making laws to bind all others, *Federalism* is to be understood as a person of this description, (and this is the origin of the name) I ought to stand forth as the *life* of *Federalism*, for the proposition for establishing a general government or confederation of the states, from 1773 to 1781, in a written memorial to the Honorable Livingston then secretary for foreign affairs to congress, Robert Morris minister of finance, and his associate Governor Morris, all of whom were present at the dinner and conference on the subject. The occasion was as follows.

Congress had proposed a duty of five per cent, on imported articles, the money to be applied as a fund towards paying the interest of loans to be borrowed in Holland. The resolve was sent to the several states to be enacted into a law. Rhode Island absolutely refused. I was at the time of a journey to Rhode Island to reason with men on the subject. Some other of the states enacted it with alterations, each one as it pleased. Virginia adopted it, and afterwards repealed it, and the affair came to nothing.

It was then visible, at least to me, that either congress must frame the laws necessary for the union, and send them to the states to be enacted, or the states must alter them, which would be a new system of alteration, which would be a new system of alteration on one part, and passive obedience on the other, or some method must be devised to complete the union and to conform to the principles, and the proposition I made in the memorial, was, in a confidential letter to Congress to be clothed by the several states. The proposition met the full approbation of the government, and the matter was addressed, and the conversation turned on the manner of bringing it forward. G. Morris, in walking with me after dinner, withdrew to throw out the idea in the newspapers. I replied that I did not like to be always the proposer of new things, that it would be too assuming an appearance; and besides, that I did not think the country was quite strong enough to be put right. I recommended the matter to the Honorable Rufus at Philadelphia, and to General Gates, at whose quarters I spent a day on my return from Rhode Island, and I suppose they will remember it, because the observation formed to strike them.

But the embarrassments exceeding as they necessarily must from the want of a better cemented Union, the state of Virginia proposed holding a commercial convention, and that convention, which was not sufficiently numerous, proposed that another convention, with more extensive and better defined powers, should be held at Philadelphia, May 10, 1787.

When the plan of the federal government formed by this convention was proposed to the colonies, it was long objected to in each of them. But the objections were not on federal grounds, but on confessional points. Many were the objections, and the one which was called executive power, in the hands of a single individual. To them it had too much the form and appearance of a military government, or a despotic one. Others objected that the power given to a president were too great, and that in the hands of an ambitious designing man, it might grow into tyranny as it did in England under Oliver Cromwell, & as it has since done in France. A public must not only be so in its principles, but in its forms. The executive part of the federal government was made for a man, and those who consented, against their judgment, to place it in the hands of a single individual, repudiated more on the supposed moderation of the party they had in view than on the wisdom of the measure itself.

Two considerations however overcame all objections. The one was the absolute necessity of a federal government. The other the rational reflection, that as government in America is founded on the representative system, any error in the first effort could be reformed in the future, and that the process by which the constitution was first formed, and that, either by the generation then living, or those who were to succeed. If ever America lost sight of this principle, it was at the time no longer the friend of liberty. The father will become the affidu-

of the rights of the son and his descendants to be a race of slaves.

As many thousands who were minors are grown up to manhood since the name of *Federalist* began, it became necessary, for their information, to go back and show the origin of the name, which is now no longer what it originally was; but it is the more necessary to do this, in order to paving forward, in the open face of day, the apostasy of those who first called themselves *Federalists*.

To them it served as a cloak for treason, a mask for tyranny. Scarcely were they placed in the seat of power, and they, then *Federalism* was to be rejected, and the representative system of government, the pride and glory of America, and the palladium of her liberties, was to be overturned and abolished. The next generation was not to be free. The son was to be the slave of the father, the father's foot, and live deprived of his rights, under hereditary control. Among the men of this apostate description it is to be ranked the ex-president, John Adams. It has been the political career of this man to begin with hypocrisy, proceed with arrogance, and finish in contempt. May such be the fate of all such characters.

I had doubts of John Adams ever since the year 1776. In a conversation with me, at that time, concerning the pamphlet *Common Sense*, he confessed that he attacked the English form of government, as a system of monarchy, because he expected to be made great by it; but he was not difficult to perceive, for the furthest of his temper makes him an awkward hypocrite, that his head was as full of kings, queens and knaves, as a pack of cards. But John is lost.

When a man has a concealed project in his brain that he wants to bring forward, and fears will not succeed, he often begins with as physicians do, by fustled policy, try it first on an animal, it is good with the stomach of the animal, he makes further experiments, and this was the way John took. He was teeming with projects to overturn the liberties of America, and he began by hinting it in little companies. The secretary of John Jay, an excellent painter & poor politician, told me in presence of another American, Daniel Parker, that he was a company where himself was present, John Adams talked of making the government hereditary, & that as Mr. Washington had no children it should be made hereditary in the family of Lord Washington. John had not intended enough to prompt himself in the first instance, as the old French Normandy Baron did, who offered to come over & be king of America, & if congress did not accept his offer, they would give him thirty thousand pounds for the generation of it; but John, like a mule, was grubbing his way to it under ground. He knew that Lord Washington was an unwarlike, for no body has heard of him, and that as the President had no children to succeed him, the vice president had, and if the treason had succeeded, and the hint with the goldsmith might lead him to take measure of the head of John Jay, or of some other. In this case John, as a person of golden mind, would have had for a king the man they have rejected as a delegate. The representative system is fatal to ambition.

Being as I do, the confidant of the vanity of John Adams, and the shallowness of his judgment, I can easily picture to myself, that when he arrived at the Federal City, he was bustling in the pomp of his magnificence before the presidential house, or in the audience hall, and exulting in the language of Nebuchadnezzar, "I had this great Babylon that I have built for the seat of my empire!" but in that unknown hour, or soon after, John, like Nebuchadnezzar, was driven from among men and fled with the speed of a post horse.

Some of John Adams's loyal subjects, I see, have to present him an address on his birth day, but the language they use is too tame for the occasion. Birth day addresses, like birth day odes, should not creep along like droops of dew down a cabbage leaf, but roll in a torrent of political metaphor. I will give them a specimen for the next year. Here it is.

When an ant, in travelling over the Globe, lift up his foot and put it again on the ground, it flukes the Earth to its Center: But when YOU the mighty Ant of the East was born, &c. &c. &c. and the center jumped upon the surface. This gentleman, is the proper style of address for *well* suits to the monarch of the earth, as I never take pay for preaching, praying, poetry, or poetry, I make you a present of it. Some people talk of impeaching John Adams, but I am not for that. I would keep him in a cage of iron. He will then answer one of the ends for which he was born, & he ought to be thankful I am arrived to take his part. I voted in earnest to have the one unfortunate link, and now I vote in jest to have another. It is my fate to be always playing with fools. But to return to *Federalism* and apostasy.

The plan of the leaders of the faction was to overthrow the liberties of the new world, and place government on the corrupt system of the old. They wanted to hold their power by a more lasting tenure than the choice of their constituents. It is impossible to account for their conduct and the measures they adopted on any other grounds. But to accomplish that object a standing army and a prodigious revenue must be raised, and to obtain these means must be invented to deceive. Alarms of dangers that did not exist even in imagination, but in the diabolical spirit of lying, were spread abroad. Apostasy stalked through the land in the garb of patriotism, and the torch of treason blinded for a while the flame of liberty.

For what purpose could an army of twenty five thousand men be wanted? A single rebellion might have taught the most credulous, that while the world raged between France and England neither could spare a man to invade America. For what purpose were the taxes to be raised? The sole carries its own explanation, it was wanted for the purpose of destroying the representative system, for it could be employed for no other. Are these men *Federalists*? or are they, they are federalized to deceive and destroy.

The rage against Dr. Logan's patriotic and voluntary military fund was excited by the flame they felt at the detection of the false alarms they had circulated.

As to the opposition given by the remnant of the faction to the repeal of the taxes laid on during the former administration, it is easily accounted for. The repeal of those taxes was a sentence of condemnation to those who laid them on, and in the opinion they gave to that repeal, they are to be considered in the light of criminals standing on their defence, and the country has passed judgment upon them.

THOMAS PAINE.

City of Washington,  
Lodell's Hotel, Nov. 19, 1802.

[We have been requested to publish, with Paine's second letter, the documents of the Old Congress, respecting the diffidence of said Paine, as secretary to their committee for foreign

affairs; likewise Gen. Washington's letter to said Paine, and said Paine's letter to Gen. Washington, with the comments made thereon; but as the insertion of the documents at length, would occupy too much of our paper, we have taken the liberty of curtailing them, to suit our columns, retaining the substance.]

GAZ. EDIT.

IN THE OLD CONGRESS,

On Wednesday, January 6th 1779, Thomas Paine was summoned to appear at the bar of Congress—He attended and acknowledged himself the author of the piece published in Mr. Danlap's paper, under the title of "Common Sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs." He was then ordered to withdraw.

On Thursday the 7th, a number of resolutions were offered, stating, that all the said publications were ill-judged, premature and indiscreet, & ought not to be considered as justly authenticated: That congress never gave occasion for or sanction to said publications: That congress never received any military honors as a present from the court of France, or from any other court or person in Europe: That Mr. Paine for his impudence ought to be dismissed from his office of secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, and the said committee are directed to dismiss him accordingly, and to take such further steps relative to his misapplication of public papers as they shall deem necessary.

As a substitute for which, others were moved, stating, that as Thomas Paine had acknowledged himself the author of a piece in which is the following paragraph, "If Mr. Deane or any other person will procure an order from congress to inspect an account in my office, or any of Mr. Deane's friends will take the trouble of coming themselves, I will give him or them my attendance, and show them in a hand writing with which Mr. Deane is well acquainted, that the supplies which he so pompously plumes himself upon, were procured and engaged by him, before he even arrived in France; and the part that fell to Mr. Deane was only to fee it done, and how he has performed that service the public are now acquainted with." The last paragraph in the account is, "Upon Mr. Deane's arrival in France, the business went into his hands, and the aids were at length embarked in the Amphitrite, Mercury and Seine." That in another piece, is the following article, "and in the second article that I have now alluded to, I have preferred that I might not attribute too much to him or auxiliary aid, for unfortunate very these supplies, that only one ship out of the three arrived; the Mercury and Seine fell into the hands of the enemy!" Relieved that the intimation contained in the said publications, that the supplies sent to America in the Amphitrite, Seine and Mercury were a present from France, is untrue: That the said supplies were now alluded to, that the said false intimations, by referring to papers in the office of the committee of foreign affairs, is an abuse of office: That the said Paine be dismissed from office.

A third set of resolutions were introduced, as a substitute, stating the deep concern of congress at the imprudent publication of Paine, and their readiness to adopt any measures consistent with good policy and their own honor, for correcting an information derogatory to the court of France, and appointing a committee to confer with the minister of France on the subject.

In lieu of the whole, the following resolution was moved: Resolved, that Thomas Paine be summoned to appear before congress at eleven o'clock to-morrow, and be informed what those exceptionable parts are, and called upon to explain and to shew by what authority he made those publications, in order that congress may take proper measures relative thereto.—It passed in the negative.

On Friday the 8th, a letter was received from Mr. Paine, resigning his office of secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, in which are the following words, "finding by the journals of the house that I am not to be heard" &c. Sundry resolutions were offered, the purpose of which was, to discover how Paine had acquired that knowledge. After considerable debate, Mr. Laurens declared, that he had informed Mr. Paine, that a notice had been made for hearing him, but that it passed in the negative.

On Saturday the 9th, a resolution passed, declaring that the determination of the question on the 7th did not imply that congress had determined that Mr. Paine was not to be heard.

On Monday the 12th the following resolution passed: Resolved unanimously, that in answer to the memorials of the honorable Sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of his most Christian Majesty, of the 5th and 10th instant, congress do fully, in the clearest and most explicit manner, disavow the publications referred to in his said memorials; and as they are convinced by indisputable evidence, that the supplies shipped in the Amphitrite, Seine and Mercury, were not a present, and that the said Sieur Gerard, the great ally of these United States, did not preface his alliance with any supplies whatever sent to America, so they have not authorized the writer of the said publications to make and such assertions as are contained therein, but on the contrary, do disapprove of the same.

On Saturday the 16th, sundry resolutions succeeded each other as amendments, the last of which was in the following words: "Resolved, that the committee of foreign affairs

be directed to take out of the possession of Thomas Paine, all the public papers entrusted to him as secretary to the committee, and then discharge him from office." On the main question being about to be put a division was called for, the first clause passed unanimously. On the question to agree to the second clause, namely, "and then discharge him from office," the votes being equally divided, the clause was lost.

So much for this illustrious personage whilst in office.

But we are told that he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Washington. We are happy in finding it at length acknowledged, that it is an honor to have enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Washington. Let us examine whether Paine was worthy of the friendship expressed in General Washington's letter to him, and in what manner these distinguished and uncollected services were returned.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S LETTER TO PAINE.

Rocky Hill, Sept. 10, 1783.

I have learned since I have been at this place, that you are at Bordentown; whether for the sake of retirement or economy I know not. Be it for either, for both, or whatever it may, if you will come to this place, and partake with me, I shall be exceedingly happy to see you at it.

Your presence may remind Congress of your past services to this country; and if it is in my power to improve them, command my best exertions with freedom, as they will be rendered cheerfully, by one who entertains alive, by sense of the importance of your works, and who, with much pleasure, subscribes himself your sincere friend,

G. WASHINGTON.

EXTRACTS FROM

PAINE'S LETTER TO WASHINGTON.

Errors or caprices of the temper can be pardoned or forgotten; but a cold, deliberate crime of the heart, such as Mr. Washington is capable of adding, is not to be walked away. [Page 30.]

The injury which Mr. Washington's administration has done to the character as well as to the commerce of America, is too great to be repaired by him. [Page 49.]

In what a fraudulent light must Mr. Washington's character appear in the world when his declarations and his conduct are compared together. [Page 49.]

It is laughable to hear Mr. Washington talk of sympathetic feelings, who has always been remarked, even among his friends, for not having any. [Page 34.]

The successful skirmishes at the close of the campaign of 1776, (matters that would scarcely be noticed in a better tale of things make the brilliant exploits of General Washington's seven years campaign—No wonder we see too much pusillanimity in the president, when we see so little character in the general. [Pa. 57.]

As to you, fir, teacher, in private friendship, and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide, whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you are abandoned good principles, or whether you ever had any.

And yet Paine is recommended to the people of the United States, because he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Washington. We are told that in America who should accuse our illustrious hero with a want of sympathetic feelings, and of treachery in private friendship, it was principally owing to the generous exertions and great influence of Washington in his behalf, that he obtained the five hundred pounds from the state of Pennsylvania, the three thousand dollars from Congress, and other advantages from New York and New Jersey. Behold the grateful return for all their services is the most wanton, deliberate and unforgotten abuse, in order to ruin a reputation gained by the most meritorious services under the most difficult and a long and laborious life, devoted to the service of his country, and the happiness of his fellow citizens.

It was this attempt to destroy the character and popularity of Washington, that endeared Paine to the people of the United States. He was a favorite with the President and his party. These are the useful labor, which from their bond of union & friendship. Americans will hardly be able to recall the name of this man, without a shudder, and a new view with indifference the warm friends and advocates of a man, that honorably distinguished for his violent abuse, and unforgotten calumnies of Washington.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM SPEERS, said to be from the county of Pulaski, came to my house on the 24th of November last, and by intimations in private, to a Negro man of mine, induced said negro, to go from my possession for six days, during which time, he, said Speers, kept in the neighborhood, where said negro concealed himself, in order to get the negro away; the inducements offered to the negro were, that he would let him free at the expiration of four years, and give him twenty dollars. To prevent any further injustice, I will hand somely reward any person who will apprehend said Speers, and put him in Lexington jail, so that he may be dealt with according as the law may direct.

JOSEPH PRAZER.

December 10th, 1802. \*2w

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION for Seven Trustees for the town of Lexington, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the court house in said town, on Saturday, the first day of January next, at 10 o'clock.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Chm.  
December 9th 1802.



Lexington, December 21.

At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 1 above 0, and at the same hour yesterday morning as high as 55.

By the last accounts from Frankfort, we learn, that the bill establishing circuit courts, had passed both branches of the legislature, nor that the governor had not approved it, nor was it supposed he would.

On the 13th inst. the general assembly passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the general assembly were mourning, in token of that high regard and respect, which the people of Kentucky entertain for the memory of the deceased General Benjamin Logan, the firm defender of his country.

To the electors in the congressional district, composed of the counties of Scott, Henry, Gallatin, Franklin, Scott, Harrison, Boone, Campbell, Pendleton, and Bracken.

FELLOW CITIZENS,  
Having been declared a candidate in this district for the next congress, it is proper to inform you of the general principles of policy, by which my votes will be directed, if appointed by you a member of that body; and as the most clear, concise and elegant declaration of them, I shall adopt the terms in which Mr. Jefferson lately avowed his; pledging myself to you for a faithful observance of them.

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.—peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.—The support of the late governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.—The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad.—A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lapped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided.—Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of a majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism: A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them.—The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.—Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.—The honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith.—Encouragement of agriculture, and commerce as its handmaid.—The diffusion of information, and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason.—Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person, under the protection of Habeas Corpus—and trial by juries impartially selected.

This declaration was so universally acceptable and satisfactory to the people, from the first magistrate of the nation, that it is supposed to be an unexceptionable text for all those aspiring to other offices in the republic. If any thing ought to be added by me, the late violation of our treaty with Spain, on the part of that power, is above all other things entitled to notice. I have not language congenient enough to express my sense of our right to that river, and the unpeakable benefits ultimately resulting to all the region of the Ohio, from its use—without this, we are but half rewarded for our conquest of this country—without it, we but half enjoy the blessings of our fertile fields. Unto us, possessors of a tract of territory on the bank of the Mississippi, where the tide flows, that river will only tantalize our hopes and expectations as it has hitherto; but produce no real advantage. As, however, we are dependant on the federal government for this, it is difficult to say when or how we are to get it; all we can do at present, is to be instant and pressing for redress, with a generous confidence that our nation will give it, as expeditiously and effectually as her circumstances will permit.

I am, gentlemen,  
Very respectfully,  
Your fellow citizen,  
JOS. H. DAVEISS.  
Frankfort, 13th December, 1802.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

We are told, that some short time ago, information being given to the commandant at Hispaniola, that a schooner was supplying the blacks with military stores, &c. a French frigate was dispatched to seize her, when a chase of 15 days took place & the schooner got into St. Thomas before the frigate, where the captain ran her under the protection of the fort and 2 Danish frigates, laying there.—The Frenchman followed, and immediately sent his barge, with a body of marines, and took possession of the schooner notwithstanding her being in a foreign port, and under the protection of its guns.—The captain of the schooner having pulled on shore, as soon as he came to anchor, the French captain demanded him of the governor, who replied he could not deliver up a Burgher, which the cap-

tain of the schooner was: what further took place our informant did not learn.

NEW-YORK, November 29.

ST. DOMINGO.

Captain Appleton, arrived at Bolton, from Cape Francois, who failed from thence October 10, mentions that the affairs of the French in St. Domingo were in the most forlorn situation. Port-de-Paix had been burnt, and many whites massacred. October 14, near the Cape a severe action took place between the blacks and the French. The former were victorious, and took a fort. The evening previous to the engagement a negro general and 1500 blacks deserted from Le Clerc. The desertion of Christophe was expected to follow. A number of Americans, who served, some voluntarily, others by compulsion, were killed and wounded in this battle. The negroes were considered at 15,000 strong; Le Clerc's army was reduced to about 4000. The general, who was without the Cape, doubting his ability to protect the city, ordered the sick and wounded to be removed, and gave permission for the women and children to depart. The valuable effects were removed on board the fleet. Business was suspended. The acting American consul, Mr. Dodge, had embarked in a vessel from Portsmouth. American vessels were embargoed, and ordered off the bar. These measures indicated an expectation of being obliged to abandon the place. Capt. A. adds, that a few hours before he failed he was told by the proprietor of the American Coffee-house, that it was reported Le Clerc had agreed with the black commander in chief, had that the French troops should leave the island in three days, and that an armistice had of course taken place.

#### ACCOUNT

OF Receipts and Disbursements by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, of the town of Lexington, from 1st January, to 20th of December 1802.

Dr.	L.	s.	d.
To cash received of John Arthur, John Bradford, Wm. Leavy, for 3 feet Public Ground	14	0	6
Cornelius Coyle, on acct of 30 feet of do.	2	10	0
Richd. Downton, on acct of this year's tax,	170	17	5
Jno. M. Boggs, for a deer's hide, Labor done by Geo. Soubrey, in payment of a cart and oxen, fold him,	21		
Cash received of sundry persons for fines this year,	3	18	
	£267	1	2

Cr.	L.	s.	d.
By cash paid to sundry persons, being debts contracted by former trustees and left unpaid on the 1st Jan. 1802,	83	15	7
Cash paid for repairs of the wall round the market house,	2	17	
Cash paid for repairs on Main-Street, from Main-Cross-Street to market house,	6	19	6
Cash and labor, on Main-Cross-Street, paid,	67	14	3
Yet unpaid, £22 15 6.			
Cash paid for repairs on Mulberry-Street,	17	6	6
Cash paid for repairs on Main-Street, near Megowan's,	15	15	
Cash paid for repairs on High-Street, between Mill and Spring-Street,	1	1	9
Cash paid for repairs on Mill-Street,	15	8	6
Cash paid for quarrying stone,	2	6	6
Cash paid for keeping the streets,	7	16	
Cash paid Jas. H. Stewart, in full for printing, to 8 June last,	7	5	
Cash paid Richd. Downton for summonses,	19	6	
Cash paid do. for collecting taxes,	8	11	
Cash paid Jno. Maxwell, for affixing do.	2	5	
Cash paid Jno. Arthur, for do. and clerk's fees,	7	1	
Cash remaining in the hands of the treasurer this 20th Dec. 1802.	18	1	1
	£267	1	2

Cash due by sundry persons to the trustees to be collected.	L.	s.	d.
Due in rents,	66	16	2
Due in bonds and accounts,	40	9	1
	£107	5	3
Cash due by the trustees to sundry persons, yet unpaid,	£37	19	
Leaving a balance of	£69	6	3
Due and applicable to the expenses of the ensuing year, besides the balance in the hands of the treasurer.			

ALEXR. PARKER,  
ROBT. CAMPBELL,  
Committee to the board of trustees.

#### LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

A general meeting of the SHARERS will be held at the Library Room, on the first Saturday in January next, to elect five Directors for the ensuing year, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary.

THO: T. BARR, Sec'y.

Dec. 14, 1802.

#### NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM WEST,  
Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following

#### MERCHANDISE,

Viz.

Fine Cloths and Calfsims,  
Coarse do. and Coatings,  
Elastic do. and Flannels,  
Scarlet Cardinals,  
Woolled Stockings and Gloves,  
Worsted and Cotton Stockings,  
Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs,  
Fancy Swanndown,  
Velvets, Thickets and Corduroys,  
Irish Linens and Calicoes,  
Umbrellas,  
Blistered Steel,  
Pennsylvania made Axes and Castings,  
Madder and Indigo,  
Copiers and Allum,  
Mace and Nutmegs,  
Cinnamon,  
Green and Bohea Tea,  
Pewter and Tin ware,  
Ladies' Elegant Muffs and Tippetts,  
White and Coloured furr Trimmings,  
Lace and Edgings,  
Selling Books,  
Slates,  
Paper and Ink Powder.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved Country Produce.

#### NEGROES FOR SALE.

I HAVE 14 good likely Negroes for Sale, Men, Women, Boys and Girls.—Also, the

#### PLANTATION

on which I now live, on the head waters of Jefferson creek, Jefferson county; on which there is a good dwelling house, grist and saw mill, and out houses.—any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to

MARSTIN CLAY.

Dec. 15th, 1802.

#### TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT

WILL BE GIVEN.

#### TO BE SOLD,

TO the highest bidder, at the house of JOSEPH TILFORD, dec. in Lexington, a dock of Horses, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Also, a Negro Woman to be hired for one year. Cash will be expected of those who do not purchase to the amount of thirty shillings.—The sale to begin at 11 o'clock on Wednesday the 5th of January, if the weather will permit, if not, on the next Friday. Bond with approved security will be required.

JESSE LAMME, Administrator.  
December 20th, 1802.

#### KENTUCKY SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established his manufactory in the above line in Lexington, where all orders for exportation or home consumption, will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

#### EBENEZER TIPPING.

N.B. British Hard White Soap, do. do. Yellow do.  
Scented Windsor do.  
do. Wash Balls.  
Mould Candles,  
Dipped do.

November 30th 1802. \*aw  
N. B. Soap and Candles, exchanged for good wood Abies, Tallows, Rosin, Lard or Grease  
For sale—Ree's edition of Chambers's Dictionary, 5 vols. folio. Also, Buffon's Natural History. E. T.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, for no person or persons whatsoever, to bargain or contract with Henry Hampton, of Kanawha county, in Virginia, for a tract of Land in Fleming county, State of Kentucky.—Nor for a bond for a deed of conveyance for said land, which the said Hampton hath from John McCoy; for I do not intend ever to make a title to the said Land, unless the said Hampton, renders me satisfaction for the same. Gives under my hand October 8th, 1802.

JOHN MCCOY.

HERVEY'S MEDITATIONS,

For sale at this office.

Wanted to Purchase,  
A NEGRO GIRL,  
Between the age of eight and twelve years.—Enquire of the Printer.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payments to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.  
N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a Large and General Assortment of

#### MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K., Nov. 20th, 1802.

#### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

#### TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have just received, and are now opening A Large and Complete assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS,  
Of the latest importations from Europe.

Consisting of

Dry Goods,  
Hard Ware,  
Groceries,  
Queens', China & Glass Ware,  
& Window Glazs;  
Together with a number of articles too tedious to

enumerate.  
All of which being purchased lower than any imported into this state, will be sold accordingly, for CASH in HAND.  
Lexington, November 17, 1802.

At a court of Quarter Sessions, held for Woodford county, the 1st day of November 1802,

Joseph Edwards, complainant, } IN  
against } CHAN.

Philip Thorman, defendant, } CERT.  
THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that he appear there on the first day of the next April court, and answer the complainant's bill—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively; another posted at the front door of the court house in this county, and a third published at the door of Hillborough meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

(A copy.) G. BROOKE, C. C.



#### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Lexington jail about the 20th July last, A NEGRO MAN, named ROBIN, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, yellowish complexion, smiling countenance, and well let—very artful. It is supposed he will attempt to cross the Ohio. Whoever will take up said negro and deliver him at Mr. Leavy's store in Lexington, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN GRAVES.

August 7, 1802.

#### JOSHUA, A NEGRO MAN,

ABOUT twenty-one years of age, about five feet nine inches high, slender built and likely, formerly the property of Mrs. Giff in Clarke county, broke Lexington jail on the 16th July, with Robin advertised by Mr. Graves, and are now supposed to be in company. Whoever will deliver the said Joshua at Mr. Leavy's store in Lexington, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living near Lexington.

BENJAMIN MOORE.

#### WAS LOST

ON or about the third of November, a RED POCKET BOOK, containing several notes and accounts, with summonses & executions; and found by Thos. Hatton, and gave to a man to leave at Henry Marshall's tavern. The papers are of no use to any person but myself, and a great loss to me; I hope whoever has got it, will leave it at this office as soon as possible.

THOMAS ECHELTRE.  
N.B. There is a bond in said book, given by Gen. Bennett Pemberton, to myself, for about £17. All persons are forewarned from trading for said bond.

No Mail Yesterday.



# SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ORIGINAL.

## THE TRANSFIGURATION, A HYMN.

1. The darkness of sorrow religion can brighten,  
And death's lurid shade its lustre enlighten;  
The bleak mountain's top converts into heaven,  
If Jesus be there and the spirit be given.
2. 'Twas thus when to Tabor, the Saviour ascended;  
O thrice blest the men, who the vision attended!  
Some faint rays of glory the scene once borrow,  
And radiance shone God-like thro' the man of sorrows.
3. Clad in veils of light, the vision disclosed  
Two celestial forms, Elias and Moses;  
At his feet they do homage in sweet exultation,  
Lay down all their glory and speak of his passion.
4. Then Peter's glad soul felt the full tide of pleasure,  
Saw earth's glory vanish, nor sought other treasure;  
"Tis good to be here," said he, lost in joy's rapture,  
"We'll dwell still with Moses, Elias & Jesus."
5. Sweet moments of rapture, to mortals are given—  
We soar to, and sing on the confines of Heaven;  
In vain at our feet, the loud tempest maddens,  
While Jesus, transfigured, our spirit thus gladdens.
6. Death's terrors appal not, we tread the bright mountain;  
And smile at his fangs, scourged out in the fountain;  
On corruption's dark form, see rich graces are blending,  
And o'er the grave's gloom, softest lustre descending.
7. O for this sweet triumph, dear Lord, we adore thee,  
Thy death bids us shout near the portal of glory.  
But brighter the moment that breaks every fetter  
To wake in thy likeness, we know is still better.
8. We'll meet our lost friends, on the fair shore of promise,  
Nor death, unrelenting, e'er sever them from us—  
With myriads triumphant, we'll swell the full chorus,  
Sing Jesus' dear merit, & gaze on his glories.
9. No tear weeps the eye, thro' all the bright region;  
No troubles assail there, nor hell's gloomy legion;  
Of parting none know, there the keen throbbing anguish,  
Love ripens to bliss, & its joys never languish.
10. While high borne on faith's wing, our spirits thus labor,  
Up the land's hill of Zion, we lose sight of Tabor;  
Then Oh to be there—come O Lord do not tarry!  
Some band of bright Seraphs our souls upward carry!

SCRAP.

A woman was lately convicted in Dublin of throwing a glass of whiskey into a man's eye, by which he lost his sight.—Blindness has been always the natural consequence of a drop in the eye.

THE AUTHOR OF THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, presents his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general, for the notice which they have been pleased to take of his humble attempt to facilitate the grammatical instruction of youth, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage to a second edition, which he has just published with considerable improvements, in conformity to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure copies of the new edition, may be supplied at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr. Jordan's stores in Lexington.

JAMES RINGLAND,  
PATRICK HUNTER.

December 6th, 1802.

Walker Baylor & Son,

Have just received from Baltimore,  
a very general assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Hard Ware,  
Queen's Ware, and  
Glass Ware.

Which they will sell on their usual low terms for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN & LINSEY.  
N. B. We want to purchase a quantity of the Coarsest kind of Tow LINEN.  
September 2, 1802.

JOHN JORDAN JUN.

Has just received and is now opening,  
a large and well chosen assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following articles,  
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,  
Cassimers,  
Swandowns,  
Striped and plain Coatings,  
Rofe and striped Blankets,  
Fancy and Confusion Cords,  
Velvets and Thickfets,  
Camblets,  
Wildbores,  
Moreene, Jones's and Durants,  
Callimancoes,  
Bombazettes and Bombazettes,  
Checks and Cotton Stripes,  
Jeans and Fulfians,  
Boglopores,  
Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens,  
Gingham,  
Dimitics,  
Mouffilles Vesting,  
Mantuas, Lustrings, Taffeties, Sen-  
chews, Sattins and Pelongs.  
Perfians,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Cambricks,  
Cambrick, Jaconet, Lappet and Book  
Mullins,  
Do. do. do. do. Tambored do.  
Jaconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs,  
Do. Bordered Shawls,  
Bandanna, India, Pulicat, Romall & Bar-  
celona Handkerchiefs,  
Silk Shawls,  
Cotton do.  
Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs  
Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,  
Gosale Mullins,  
Silk and Cotton Hose,  
Ribbands,  
Gloves,  
Laces and Edgings,  
Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,  
Turkey Red,  
Groceries,  
Stationary,  
Hardware,  
Cutlery and Saddlery,  
Queens and Glass wares,  
Old 8d. rod. and 20d. Nails and Brads,  
Callings.

ALL of which they are determined to  
sell at the most reduced prices for CASH,  
COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JOR-  
DAN JUN. or Co. or JOHN JORDAN  
JUN. either by bond, note or book ac-  
count, are requested to come and pay off  
the same, as 'tis not reasonable further  
indulgence should be given.

July 1st, 1802.

## NOTICE.

The highest price given for  
MERCHANDIZABLE HEMP,  
At the Store of  
Walker Baylor & Son,  
Opposite the Market house.

In addition to their present extensive  
assortment, expect to receive a large supply of  
Blankets & other Fall Goods,  
Red & White Clover Seed.  
WALKER BAYLOR & SON.  
Lexington, September 16, 1802.

Lexington, December 13, 1802.

## TO BE RENTED.

The well known Plantation near Millers-  
burg, called

## THE IRISH STATION.

THERE is one hundred and ten acres  
of cleared Land, well watered with fev-  
eral handing springs—There are five ter-  
nations on it, one of which is a new  
framed building, standing on the road side,  
adjacent to which are a kitchen, smoke-  
house and stables, rendering it conveni-  
ent for a Public house; which in point  
of land, may be considered as good as  
any country land for a tavern in the  
state. Possession may be had at Christ-  
mas, and the renter may be furnished at  
a reasonable price, with about 300 bar-  
rels of CORN, cribbed near the house.  
For terms, apply to THOMAS D. OWING  
in Lexington, or BENEDICT VAN PA-  
DELLES, at Pierion's tavern, on the road  
from Lexington to Frankfort.

## ENTERTAINMENT, Sign of the Buffalo.

JOHN DOWNING.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public in general, that he has taken  
that commodious framed house lately oc-  
cupied by Mrs. M'Nair, on Main-street,  
opposite the Court-house; where he is  
furnished with convenient rooms, good  
beds, and a large table with separate  
Balls for the accommodation of travellers.  
As it will be his principal object to fur-  
nish both house and stable with every ne-  
cessary the country will afford, he hopes  
for the patronage of a generous public,  
and assures them no exertion shall be  
wanting on his part to make their situat-  
ion agreeable.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1802.

## NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the  
neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still  
to do my business in town, I think it necessary  
to inform my clients that except during the sessions  
of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit  
Court of the United States for Kentucky and the  
Territories North-west of the Ohio, I shall attend  
at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine  
o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon,  
at which time and place, all who have business with  
me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

## FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by  
Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by  
Mr. Delham, consisting of Two New Two Story

## FRAME HOUSES,

Nearly finished, large and convenient Cellars,  
a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke-House,  
and Three Lots belonging to the above premises.  
Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED  
LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about 10  
miles from this town; the title clear of every  
kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, and en-  
tirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given  
for the payment, and the whole amount will be re-  
ceived in Produce. The terms will be made known  
by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurbill, mer-  
chants, of Philadelphia, or the fabricator, in Dan-  
ville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801

## BRUSH MAKING.

Eighteen Pence per pound, will be  
given for

## COMBED HOGS' BRISTLES

by the subscriber, who will in the course  
of a short time, have all kinds of  
BRUSHES  
for sale, on more reasonable terms, and  
will warrant them as good, if not superi-  
or to any brought or imported here. He  
hopes the people of this state, will pay  
some attention to saving them, or have it  
done by their domestics, in order to en-  
courage manufactures in their own coun-  
try, particularly as they are an article of  
easy sale.

They will answer as well taken off af-  
ter the hogs are scalded, as before, and  
those of a hog one year old will do, that is,  
all that are bristles, short and long—  
I will take them uncombed, the price a-  
greeable to the situation they are in.

JAS. C. RAMSAY.

Brush Maker,  
At Mr. Wm. Edwards's opposite Mr.  
Bradford's Printing Office, Main-street.  
Lexington, Oct. 4th 1802.

## 100 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Mail from this place to Breck-  
enridge Court-House, containing all the  
letters and packages for the Green river  
country, Nashville, Natchez, New-Or-  
leans, &c. was this morning forcibly ta-  
ken from the rider, together with his great-  
coat and poll-horn, about six miles  
from Shelbyville, on the road to Middle-  
burgh. Any person or persons who will  
apprehend the villain who perpetrated  
the above robbery, and prosecute him to  
conviction, shall receive the above re-  
ward.

ISAAC GANO, P.M. Frankfort K.  
In behalf of the Post-Master-General.  
Frankfort, 30th October, 1802.

Madison County 181.

June Court 1802.

John White, complainant,  
Against  
William Weathers, defendant.  
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Weathers, ha-  
ving failed to enter his appearance a-  
greeable to law and the rules of this  
court, and not being an inhabitant of  
this state, on the motion of the complain-  
ant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the  
said defendant do appear here on the first  
Monday in March next, and answer the  
bill of the complainant; and that a copy  
of this order be published for two  
months in the Kentucky Gazette, and  
another set up at the court-house door, and  
a third published at the Stone Meeting-  
house once Sunday after divine service.

A copy.  
Teste Will. Irvine, C.M.G.

MACCOUN & TILFORD,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia  
And are now opening at their Store, in Lexington,  
on Main Street, opposite the Public Square,

## A Large Elegant Assortment of CHEAP MERCHANDIZE.

Amongst which are a variety of

Superfine and Coarse Cloths,  
Cassimers and Swandowns,  
Striped, Plain, Blue, Drab Brown, and  
Mixed Coatings,  
Blue, Drab and Mixed Plains,  
Knap'd Cottons and Halfthicks,  
Flannels and Baize,  
Fancy Cords, Velvets,  
Thickfets, Corduroys,  
Camblets, Moreens,  
Joan's Spinnings, Durants,  
Plain and Striped Callimancoes,  
Bombazettes and Wildbores,  
Nankeens,  
Ginghams, Dimitics,  
Marilles,  
Book, Jaconet, Lappet, Tambord and  
Plain Mullins,  
India do.  
Mullin and Silk Shawls and Handker-  
chiefs,  
Calicoes and Chintzes,  
Irish Linens,  
Platillas and Brown Holland,  
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosi-  
Lustrings, Senhaws, and Pelongs,  
Striped and Plain Sattins,  
India Perfians,  
Diaper Table-cloths,  
Marilles Coverlets,  
White and Coloured Thread,  
Turkey Yarn,  
Unbrillans,  
A General Assortment of Saddlery,  
China, Queen's, Glass and Hard Wares,  
Cotton and Wool Cards,  
London Pewter.  
A variety of Books, amongst which are  
a number of the latest Authors.

Imperial,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Green,  
Souchong, and  
Bohea,  
Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate,  
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Capers, Mad-  
der, Allum, Arranetto, Fig-blue and  
Indigo,  
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,  
Log-wood, Red-wood and Fustick,  
Brimstone, Rofin, &c. &c. &c.  
They also keep a general supply of  
Cut & Hammered Nails & Sprigs,  
of every description. Bar-Iron, Crawley  
& Blister Steel, Window Glass, Salt and  
Castings.

All of the above Goods being pur-  
chased on the lowest terms, will be sold  
by wholesale or retail, at as low, or low-  
er prices, than any heretofore exposed  
for sale in this state.

Lexington, October 5, 1802.

United States—Sixth Circuit—Kentucky  
District 181.

UNITED STATES, Pl'ts. } On an informa-  
Against } tion  
ROBERT POWER, Def't. } seizure of a Bill

ON motion of the Attorney of the  
United States, and it appearing to the  
Court by the Marshal's return, that the  
defendant is not an inhabitant of this  
District; it is therefore ordered, that the  
said defendant do appear here on the first  
day of the next November Term, and  
answer to the information filed herein,  
otherwise on proof being made to the  
Court of the due publication of this or-  
der, a writ of enquiry shall be awarded  
the plaintiffs &c.—and that a copy of this  
order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette  
for twelve weeks successively.

A copy. Telle

THOS. TUNSTALL, C.C.C.K.D.

## The Annual Meeting of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL be held at their office in Lex-  
ington, on Saturday the 1st day of Janu-  
ary next at 10 o'clock A. M. for the  
purpose of electing a president and four  
directors for the year ensuing.

By order of the President,

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

30 Nov. 1802.

TAKEN up by Alexander Blaire, on  
Cathedy, one

## SORREL MARE,

six years old, 13 1-2 hands high, hind  
feet white to the pasterns, a star in her  
forehead, branded thus 3 on the near  
shoulder; appraised to 40 dollars.  
David Byers,  
Nicholas county, August 30th, 1802.